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## RURAL ECONOMY.

From the *Germessee Farmer*.

### PLUGHING IN STRAW.

Straw that has become fully ripe, contains but a very small portion of soluble matter, the remainder being insoluble fiber, which, except under particular circumstances, is not decomposed in the soil, under several years. For this reason it affords very little nutriment to growing plants, when ploughed under before it has undergone decomposition. Instead, therefore, of adopting the practice, which is now becoming so prevalent, of ploughing in straw in the early part of autumn, we would recommend that it be kept over winter for the purpose of preserving the soluble juices of barn yard manure. Straw is always needed in winter as beds for domestic animals, contributing much to their health and cleanliness, and consequently to the profits of the farmer; and where it is to be had in large quantities, and is not needed for fodder, it should be used plentifully as litter for them. It will thus act as a sponge, and retain the richest and most easily dissipated portions of the manure, which generally run off in a liquid state in a black rivulet from the foot of the mass, and are either wholly evaporated or lost in the ground. The manure would in turn assist in the decomposition of the straw, breaking up its dry and hardened fiber and reducing it to a state fit to be applied to the soil.

On light and porous soils, unfermented straw should never be ploughed under, the benefit in such cases being very trifling, if any at all; but in hard and clayey grounds, considerable advantage is sometimes derived from the practice, by its rendering the soil less compact and more permeable by air and water.

The above remarks are intended to apply to straw and all stalks of plants which have become fully ripe. If they are used while in a green state, and slightly fermented in a heap, they will furnish twenty times the amount of nutriment to growing plants, than dry straw does. Succulent plants may be even turned under fresh, and they will be readily decomposed in the soil. Hence green crops of clover are ploughed in to great advantage.—*Ibid.*

### IMPROVEMENT.

Farmers should aim at constantly improving the soil of their farms—they should study the existing defects, and endeavor, as fast as circumstances will permit, to remedy them;—if their land is too wet, they should drain it;—if too stiff and clayey, they should apply loosening manures;—if light and sterile, they should make use of green crops of clover as manure, with plaster, and lime;—if sour, (generally indicated by the growth of sorrel, broom grass, or scrub pines,) they should apply lime or marl;—and in all cases they should apply all the enriching manure they can possibly obtain, for good farming, and the application of manure, are inseparable. They will thus not only increase their capital by the increased products of their farms every year, but they will do it by the constantly augmenting value of their land; their profits will be two-fold, and in their increase mutually accelerate each other.—*Ibid.*

### ASHES AS MANURE FOR GRASSLANDS.

There is scarcely any part of the country, where leached ashes cannot be obtained in greater or less quantity; and in the vicinity of asheries, abundance may generally be had with no other expense than drawing. If the following remarks by Count Chapai are applicable to soils of whatever materials they may be composed, a knowledge of this property of leached ashes, would in many instances be of very great value. At all events, the experiment is easily performed on a moderate scale.

"The ashes, produced by the combustion of wood in our common domestic fires, give rise to some very remarkable results.—Without being leached these ashes are much too active, but after having been deprived, by the action of water, of nearly all their salts, and employed in this state, under the name of *buck-ashes*, they still produce great effect.

"The action of the buck-ashes is most powerful upon moist lands and meadows, in which they not only facilitate the growth of useful plants, but if employed constantly for several years, they will free the soil from weeds. By the use of them, land constantly drenched with water may be freed from rushes, and prepared for yielding clover and other plants of good kinds."

It has been frequently supposed that ashes applied to wet heavy soils is injurious. This is probably owing to the application being too uneven, and in large quantities, and to the want of mixing them intimately with the soil. Chapai says, "Wood ashes possess the double property of amending a wet and clayey soil by dividing and drying it, and of promoting vegetation by the salts they contain."

It is well known, that the evenly spread and intimately intermixed layer of ashes which soils receive by burning the turf, produces extraordinary effects upon grass lands.

From the *Farmer and Gardener*.

### A NEW BREED OF SHEEP.

The subjoined advertisement was cut out of the Hampshire Chronicle, an English paper, of the 20th of May last, and sent to us by a friend for publication. We thank him for his polite attention, and insert it with pleasure. The information it contains we know will be gratefully received by our readers, as it will give probably the first notice of a very superior new breed of sheep, that has appeared in our country.

TO SHEEP BREEDERS.

### A Pill for Prejudice.

One hundred half-breed Coiswold and Down Togs, bred by myself and brother, and fed by Mr. Cannon, Maidenhead, Berks, shorn on the 15th of March last, then 13 1-2 months old, produced, on an average, nine pounds of wool each. Ten were immediately sold at 65s. ten at 62s. and the last 20 culls of the hundred, at 55s. each, out of their wool, for which 2s. per lb. has been refused. Calculating the wool at this price, the 100 fogs have produced 400l. or 4l. per head. I seek in vain for a parallel in the present, or a reward of a similar price in any past age. PEEL'S BILL, or 12s. 6d. notes turned into 20s. gold pieces, notwithstanding. The eight half-bred Tegas I exhibited at Bomey produced 80 1-4 lbs. of wool; (over 10 lbs. each). The two years old ram (half-breed) 15 1-0 lbs. clean and well washed—all of which may be seen.

On 770 acres of arable and meadow land we keep 620 breeding ewes and 220 fogs, being 70 over a sheep to an acre, always at field, and always at home. Can our crack Down Breeders declare to the latter point with like number in proportion to a cross? Five years impartial trial of this cross emboldens me to declare myself open to the world, to match it against any other breed, taking as the criterion of merit, the combination of those rare but grand desiderata, weight and value of fleece, symmetry of carcass, quality of mutton, capacity for folding, with aptitude to fatten and arrive at maturity.

I am, &c.

J. T. TWYMAN.

Whitchurch Farm, Hunts, May, 1836.

Mr. Twyman in a letter remarks, that these Sheep are a *New Breed* of his own fancy—and have been produced by crossing the *Hampshire Down*, with the *New Leicester*—and whose equal he has two successive years challenged the *World* to produce.

M. GOULD, New-York.

### SALE OF A CROP OF LAST YEAR'S WHEAT.

Baptist Meick, Esq., sold we learn, on Thursday last, his entire crop of wheat grown in 1835, at his beautiful estate about twenty miles from Baltimore, on the Chesapeake, for \$2,40 for white, and 2,20 for red. per bushel. These are fine prices, and will remunerate this gentleman well for its cultivation, and the interest of the money while he kept it on hand; but high as they evidently are for wheat, we do not believe that it has yet reached its maximum price;—and, indeed, unless we should have liberal importations from across the ocean, it will be a difficult task to say what price it may not reach before the harvesting of the next year's crop.—*Ibid.*

From the Southern Planter.

### TURKISH PREPARATION OF TOMATO.

SIR:—In one of your late numbers I observed a notice of the tomato, by one who appears to appreciate the vegetable at its just value. Without, however, agreeing with your correspondent in all its claims to excellence as an important article of the Materia Medica, I conceive we have nothing to equal it in giving pungency and flavor to our commonest dishes. It is great desideratum to have it at all seasons of the year, and some of your readers will doubtless feel obliged by learning how to obtain it in a simple, easy, and economical manner. In Turkey, it is a universal favorite, and enters into the composition of all their sauces. I frequently saw it made, and the following recipe may be depended on, as it was corrected under the eye of the good-house-wife herself.

The tomatoes are first washed in a weak brine and hung up in a cool place to drain until the following day; then squeeze them thoroughly by hand, throwing away skins. The pulpy mass is strained through a fine cloth to prevent the seeds from passing through, it is then salted; put into shallow earthen dishes and exposed to the sun for 12 days, or until it becomes thick paste. It should be stirred with a wooden spoon twice a day while exposed to the sun. It is then fit for use. With respect to the quantity to be added to the paste, the rule is to put a handful and a half to the pulp of a hundred tomatoes, if large, and less if small.

Those who prepare Tomatoes in this way will be surprised at the small quantity obtained; but their surprise will cease when they learn how far it will go. A bit not larger than a Lima bean will be sufficient to flavor the soup of a family of 20 persons; and a much smaller quantity for sauces. A small pot which I brought with me, containing about half a pint, lasted my family more than a year, and we used it very freely.

By stirring it frequently, fresh portions are exposed to the sun, and the salt is more thoroughly incorporated with it. The rule of 12 days holds good at Constantinople, and I think would be sufficient here. At any rate, it should be thoroughly dried, covering it over at night, it becomes of the consistency of hard butter.

I have planted a large quantity of tomatoes, and shall make the sauce according to the above recipe. Should an opportunity present I will forward a small specimen in order that you may knowingly recommend it to your readers.

Yours, truly,

D.

### TOMATO CATSUP.

Ingredients.	Quantity.
Tomatoes,	1 peck,
Salt,	a common tea-cup full,
Vinegar,	1 pint; strong,
Cloves,	1 a table-spoon full of each
Alspice,	
Black-Pepper,	
Cinnamon,	7 or 8 sticks, 6 in. long.

Slice and boil the vegetables—pass the mass through a sieve—boil all the above together thoroughly—let the catsup stand until cool—then stir and bottle it.

The sauce when well prepared and bottled, may be preserved in good condition two or three years.

From the Northampton Mass. Courier, Aug. 24.

*Chinese Mulberry*.—Although distillation might injure or destroy some trees and vegetables, the leaves being to the vegetable what lungs and stomach are to animal life, it does not follow that all trees and vegetables suffer alike by defoliation. The grasses, the box, the willow, and some others, may be cut, headed down, or the leaves plucked, almost for an indefinite period, without effecting destruction. Do not old pastures produce better and sweeter grasses by frequent cropping, than when first laid down? Shall it then be thought wonderful that the Chinese *Morus Multicaulis* will bear defoliation several times during the same season? From experiments already made, it appears that this valuable plant has been plucked of its leaves for feeding worms, not less than four or five times, without any injury to its growth—but the leading shoots must not be topped—and every successive crop of leaves are improved in number and weight. At the same time the wood is acquiring hardness for future use. If the object be the formation of wood, then take off the leading end of the tree or shoot. Another excellency of the *Chinese mulberry* is the richness of its leaf for feeding worms; while 100 pounds of white mulberry leaves are required to feed worms sufficient to make one bushel of cocoons, 75 to 80 of the *Morus Multicaulis* will do the same thing; and while it is a full day's work to pick 100 lbs. of white mulberry leaves—with the same labor 500 lbs. of the *Morus Multicaulis* might be collected. And while it is generally allowed that it requires about 3000 worms fed on white mulberry to make one bushel of cocoons, the same quantity of cocoons have the present year been made with 2000 worms fed with the Chinese mulberry.

Mr. Abel Williams, of Ashfield, has invented a machine which he calls the *Potato Cutter*, by which, in three minutes time, a bushel of potatoes, turnips, apples, pumpkins, and other fruit, may be cut sufficiently fine for sheep, cows, and other cattle. The price of the machine is from \$2 to 2.50. It may be seen at the Cattle Show, Oct. 12th, 1836, in this town. We hope some of our mechanics will invent a simple cheap machine for rasping beets, applicable to family use, as we are satisfied it can be done.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

From the Pastor's Journal.

### A TALE OF RUN AND RUIN.

Mr. — was the only child of his parents.—He was the pride of his father, and idol of his mother. He possessed an amiable disposition, and was uncommonly kind in his feelings. To her fondness, his mother united excessive indulgence; so much so, that she could not find it in her heart to deny him any request. Nothing marked his early years, but in 1822, when at the age of 15 or 16, he became convinced that his amiable disposition and kind deportment would not secure him the favour of God, and it was hoped he then applied for pardon to the blood of Christ. Soon after he united with the church in his native place, and erected an altar where morning and evening, he met his parents, and offered up their family sacrifice to God. O what a lovely sight was here! a dear and only son, asking spiritual blessings on those who lavished on him all their temporal comforts! But while enjoying this almost heavenly happiness, motives unknown to the writer, induced the parents to exchange their peaceful residence, for the noise and bustle of a country tavern. He had not been long in his new abode, before a lady, whose heavenly hopes corresponded with his, came to the village on a visit to her friends, with whom he formed a marriage connexion. He carried her to the home of his parents; and where could he find more promise of domestic enjoyment? They were devoted to his happiness, and he to theirs, and as he was sole heir to their competency, his prospects were flattering for his rising family.

Although the religious exercises of the family had tenderly affected the hearts of the parents, yet they thought best to dispense with these in the tavern, as they might be an interruption to travellers, and soon, both with the father and son, the first morning oblation was at the shrine of Bacchus!—It was not long before the youth began frequently to sip at the intoxicating cup, and soon his downward course began to be visible. He was not seen in the place where prayer was wont to be made, and his voice, instead of ascending in the application to God, was heard only in the drunkards' revellings, and shocking to relate, in blaspheming that name he had once worshipped. The Sabbath was no longer a delight, nor the holy name of the Lord honorable.

It was a long time before either father or son would drink in each other's presence. Both seemed to think the other was in danger, and the father particularly discovered anxiety about the habits of the son. It would seem that the mother should have been first to take alarm at this indulgence of his appetite, and by a mother's tears and entreaties, which no uncommon hardness can resist, prevent his untimely ruin. But strange as it may seem, she could not deny him, even the poison that would destroy him, and furnished the intoxicating beverage, even when the judgment of the intemperate father would have deprived him of it.

It cannot be supposed that the church were unconcerned spectators of the melancholy defection of this youth. Private Christians warned him; committees were appointed to converse with, and try to reclaim him, and after every other means failed, the steps pointed out in the Gospel were regularly taken; and he was separated from their communion.

Peace and quietness had, long before this, fled from his abode, and unkindness fell from those lips, which once were never opened but to give pleasure to those around. It is not my purpose, however, to reveal in detail the domestic misery of that family circle or speak of the anguish arising from broken vows and congenial unkindness. These are known to the family of the intemperate, without description, and the most lively picture cannot portray them to the imagination of others. Suffice it to say, that after six or seven years, she returned to her friends, the mother of two promising children, and the neglected wife of a drunkard.

As is usual in such cases, every restraint that was removed, opened wider the pathway to ruin, and all looked upon him now as lost.

A few months before his death, a traveler took lodgings at his father's and with his refreshment, ordered a glass of cold water. Some conversation followed, in which he spoke of the length of time that he had thus denied himself, and the importance of abstaining from all that can intoxicate. This enraged the debased youth, and called forth the most horrid imprecations, and he swore by that God whom he once professed to love, that while he lived, that bar should furnish him with rum!—This almost prophetic speech was remembered when he died, as the day of his death was to have deprived him of the products of that bar, by the removal of his parents to another residence.

During the winter of 1835—6, he gave himself up more completely to revelry and drunkenness, and his parents, in order to save, if possible, this wreck of all their earthly hopes, sold their tavern, and resolved to remove from the public use of that, which they could not even now deny their son. During the week previous to the time appointed for their removal, ardent spirit was his constant companion, and the night preceding the Sabbath, this demon had infuriated him beyond control.—In this state he went to his mother, that mother who had watched over him in infancy, and who had never denied him aught he asked of her, and demanded for supper, a choice dish which she had reserved for travellers. His mother remonstrated with him, told him of the impossibility of procuring more, &c., but this only increased his rage, and he swore by every thing sacred, that he would have it if he went to hell as a recompense!! His mother served up the meat, and it was the last he ate on earth. He was taken seriously ill soon after eating, but supposing it was the effect of his beastly indulgence, no medical aid was called until Monday night. As he had abused his reason when in health, it was not now granted him, and on Wednesday, his soul returned unto God who gave it.

The ground is yet fresh on the grave that received him, and a voice comes from it, which distinctly says, "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." May, 1836.

### CURE FOR A PASSIONATE TEMPER.

A merchant in London having a dispute with a Quaker, respecting the settlement of an account, the merchant was determined to bring this question into court, a proceeding the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make his last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called aloud from the top of the stairs, "Tell that rascal I am not at home." The Quaker looking up towards him calmly said, "Well friend, God put thee in a better mind."—The merchant, struck with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right and he was wrong. He requested to see him and after acknowledging his error he said, "I have one question to ask you—how were you able, with such patience on various occasions, to hear my abuse?" "Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee: I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sin, and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always speak aloud; and I thought if I could control my voice, I should suppress my passion. I have therefore made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, with the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper."—The Quaker reasoned Philanthropically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, was benefited by his example.

*Preservation of Animal Matter*.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, a human hand, and a piece of beef, preserved by means of a preparation of vegetable tar,

found on the borders of the Red Sea, in the vicinity of Mocha, and a specimen of the tar, were presented by Lieut. Col. Hagnold. —In an accompanying letter, Col. Hagnold observed: "During my residence, as political agent, on the Red Sea, a conversation with some Bedonia Arabs, in the vicinity of Mocha, led me to suspect that the principal ingredient used by the ancient Egyptians in the formation of mummies, was nothing more than the vegetable tar of those countries called by the Arabs Katran. My first trials were on fowls and legs of mutton; and which, though in the month of July, and the thermometer ranging 49 in the shade, succeeded so much to my satisfaction, that I forwarded some to England; and have now the pleasure to send for the Society's information and inspection, a human hand, prepared four years since by my brother Capt. Thomas Hagnold. The best informed among the native Arabs think that large quantities of camphur, myrrh, alces, and frankincense were used; these specimens will however, prove that such were by no means necessary, as the tar, when applied alone penetrates and discolors the bone. Tar is obtained from the branches of a small tree or shrub, exposed to a considerable degree of heat, and found in most parts of Syria and Arabia Felix."

*Iodine in Consumption*.—The external application of iodine to the chest is a mode of employing it, at an early stage of consumption, which I consider at once safe and efficacious. When an ointment prepared by mixing together two parts of hydropot of potash, one part of iodine, and ten or twelve parts of ointment, is applied to the surface of the chest, especially over the part corresponding to that which is diseased of one or more lungs, in such quantities to give rise to a considerable degree of cutaneous inflammation, it will mostly be found to produce a great improvement in the state of the affected portion or portions of the lung or lungs, provided its use be continued for a sufficient length of time. I have repeatedly found, after the continued application of Iodine ointment to the chest for some months, that the general local symptoms, and all the physical signs of the presence of tubercular formation of the lungs, were completely removed.

Dr. Little on the Con.

[From Martin's History of the British Colonies.]

*Magnanimity and gratitude of a Lion*.—Prince, a tame lion, on board his majesty's ship *Arriadne*, had a keeper to whom he was much attached; the keeper got drunk one day, and, as the captain never forgave the crime, the keeper was ordered to be flogged; the grating was rigged on the main deck, opposite Prince's den, a large barred up place, the pillars strong and cased with iron. When the keeper began to strip, Prince rose gloomily from his couch, and got as near to his friend as possible; on beholding his bar back, he walked hastily round the den, and when he saw the boatswain inflict the first lash, his eyes sparkled with fire, and sides resounded with the strong and quick flow from the unfortunate man's back and the clotted cats jerked their gory knots close to the lion's den his fury became tremendous, he roared with a voice of thunder, shook the strong bars of his prison, as if they had been osiers, and finding his efforts to break loose unavailing, he rolled and shrieked in a manner the most terrific that it is possible to conceive. The captain fearing that he might break loose he ordered the marines to load and present at Prince this threat redoubled his rage, and at last the captain desired the keeper to be cast off and go into his friend. It is impossible to describe the joy evinced by the lion; he licked with care the mangled and bleeding back of the cruelly treated seaman, caressed him with his paws, which he folded round the keeper as if to defy any one renewing a similar treatment, and it was only after several hours that Prince would allow the keeper to quit his protection and return among those who had so ill used him.

The editor of a West Indian paper called the *Bermudian*, expresses not a little surprise at the liberality of the American Government, in providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States. He says,—"We believe it is a singular instance for a Government to acknowledge it has more money than it rightfully can dispose of, and an extraordinary state of things when that power which is generally viewed as an extortioner of the means of the country, should be seen pouring back on the People its stores of treasure to be disposed of by them as they should seem fit."

St. Louis (Mo.) Aug. 20.

The effects of the Treasury Circular are beginning to be seen. Specie has almost entirely disappeared from circulation; and as for gold, but precious little of it has ever glistened in this part of the country, although we were promised floods of it two or three years since. The Jacksonville Patriot says: "In this place you cannot now obtain specie for a five dollar bill." The paper circulation is becoming daily more depreciated, and general resort must be had, by our merchants and business men generally, to a system of *shaving*. They will be doing injustice to themselves, should they continue to sell their goods at fair prices—receive uncurrent and depreciated paper at par in payment—and then pass it over to the broker at a discount of three, five, and ten per cent., for gold silver, or such money as will be received at the desk of the bank.—*Repub.*

*THE CORN TRADE*.—Bread-stuffs have hitherto constituted one of our principal articles of export, amounting in 1831 to within a small fraction of \$12,000,000. In 1835, (we speak, in both cases, of the commercial year, ending 30th September,) the quantity

was reduced one-half, and the value in about the same proportion. In 1831, the value breadstuffs imported was only \$1,032, whereas in 1835 it had increased to \$311,116. The year ending the 30th of the present month will show still smaller exports of these articles, and larger imports; and the ensuing year, from present appearances, will very possibly show an amount of imports equal to the exports. Should the corn crop be cut off in the northernmost States, as it is now very liable to be, by the early appearance of frost, the extraordinary phenomenon will probably occur, of the greatest grain-growing country in the world becoming dependent upon foreign countries for a portion of its bread!

Journal of Commerce.

*ANTHRACITE COAL*.—We often hear of the progress of steam, the progress of improvement, the progress of the age, &c. but the progress of coal in this country is scarcely less remarkable, as will be seen from the annexed schedule, derived from a more particular statement in the Philadelphia Commercial List and Price Current. The first column of tons shows the whole quantity in the Philadelphia market from year to year, the quantity remained on hand at the close of each year being included in the stock of the year next succeeding.

Year.	Tons in m't.	Sold.	Remaining.
1820	364	364	none.
1821	1,073	1,073	none.
1822	2,440	-	little.
1823	5,923	-	do.
1824	9,541	-	do.
1825	35,536	35,536	none.
1826	47,545	42,546	5,000
1827	68,365	60,365	8,000
1828	90,302	72,302	18,000
1829	125,515	107,515	18,000
1830	192,934	192,934	40,000
1831	214,971	214,971	none.
1832	304,051	294,051	70,000
1833	560,000	425,000	135,000
1834	514,936	394,936	120,000
1835	680,750	677,435	none.

Some attempt has been made lately to get up a panic in regard to the supplies of the present year; but the writer in the Commercial List assures us that it is without foundation. To the same effect is the testimony of the *Miners' Journal* at Pottsville, which states that a greater quantity, by at least 75,000 tons, has been or will be forwarded from that vicinity to Philadelphia this year than last. Nevertheless the price of the article is uncommonly high, resulting partly from their increased price of labor, and partly perhaps from other circumstances. It is, however, some consolation to know that we are not likely to be frozen out, as well as starved out, the coming winter, though, truth, at the prices which almost all articles relating to the sustenance and comfort of the body command, we do not well see how people in moderate circumstances will be able to make the two ends of the year meet.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

From the National Intelligencer

The following sensible and timely caution against excessive speculations in Lands would have been more necessary than it actually is, had not the Executive, by its *Order in Council*, requiring payments to be made in specie, taken effective measures to throw a monopoly of the Land-market into the hands of those who are already deep speculators in the lands purchased from the United States within the last two years:

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser, Aug. 24.

### THE LAND MANIA.

If the capitalists who are buying up the public lands could increase the agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile population of the United States at their pleasure, they would be masters of an almost unlimited wealth.

There is but little agricultural produce exported from the United States. Nearly all the world is at peace; so may it long continue. Agriculture is improving, and the soil of almost every country supplies its inhabitants with bread.

In this state of things, which, for any thing we see, is likely to continue for an indefinite period of time, agricultural industry in the United States cannot with advantage be extended much beyond the supply of the wants of the population of the United States. The amount of our exports of grain and provisions is the merest fraction, compared with the quantity consumed in the country; not more perhaps than the one-hundredth part.

We all know that an extension of agricultural productions beyond a corresponding increase in the other branches of industry, (the mercantile, manufacturing, &c.) will be unavoidably attended by a diminution of the profits of agricultural industry. A limited quantity of bread is required; there is a limited amount of means to pay for it. In proportion as the producers of this bread are multiplied, their profits will be diminished. When the profits of other branches of industry, capital and labor are withdrawn from the less profitable business, and seek another that yields a better profit.

The demand for agricultural produce being limited, it is obvious that the demand for land must likewise be limited.

It is true that the population of the United States increases faster than the population of any other country, and this requires a corresponding extension of agricultural industry. There has been such an increase; a considerable part of the Mississippi and the country of the Upper Lakes has been brought under cultivation within the last thirty-five years. But an immeasurably greater portion still remains.

Since the great West has been opened for settlement under the auspices of Congress, something upwards of two hundred millions of acres have been surveyed and brought into market. Up to the beginning of the present year, but little over thirty